

THE ULTIMATUM

Of this Government in the Bering Sea Controversy.

LORD SALISBURY'S REFUSAL

To Renew the Modus Vivendi Pending Arbitration

MET BY AN EMPHATIC DEMAND.

President Harrison, Through the Secretary of State, Insists on the

RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Being Respected--The Result of a Cabinet Meeting Yesterday, at which Mr. Blaine Was Not Present, Owing to Illness--Minister Paunceforte Cables the Reply to His Government--History of the Case--The Events that Led Up to the Present Situation--How this Government Has been Right all the Way Through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--The cabinet meeting to-day was of a most important character, notwithstanding the absence of Secretaries Blaine, Foster and Noble. The entire session of two hours was devoted to the consideration of the Bering sea question in general and to Lord Salisbury's last communication in opposition to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year in particular. The President and every member of the cabinet present participated in the discussion, and the opinion was unanimous that the position assumed by the British government was untenable and not justified by the condition of the sealing industry.

The arguments were made that the opening of Bering sea for the present season to the indiscriminate slaughter of seals by poachers would undoubtedly result in serious injury, if not the total destruction of the industry, and thus defeat the very object sought in the negotiations between the two countries. It was therefore decided to insist on a modus vivendi somewhat similar to that of last year, having for its object the protection of the seal fisheries by the joint action of Great Britain and the United States, pending the settlement of the questions at issue by arbitration.

Another question considered was in regard to the transmission to the senate of copies of the correspondence on this question that has taken place since January 6, 1891, the date of the last published volume in order to aid that body in its consideration of the treaty arbitration transmitted to it by the President to-day. While the general opinion was favorable to this course it was concluded to leave the question open for a few days. This correspondence would naturally include the last communication received from Lord Salisbury respecting the question of a modus vivendi for the coming season and its transmission to the senate may be delayed in order that it may include also the response to Lord Salisbury, which is to be made in accordance with the action of the cabinet to-day.

Inasmuch as Sir Julian Paunceforte, the British minister, had a conference with Mr. Wharton, who is acting secretary of state, late this afternoon, it is inferred that he was apprised of the President's earnest desire for an agreement between the two countries respecting the present sealing season that will preserve the status quo of the fisheries until the main questions can be arbitrated. This government is desirous of reaching a prompt agreement in regard to the fisheries in order that it may be officially promulgated in advance of the departure of the sealing fleets now fitting out in this country and Canada.

Since the above was written it is learned that Acting Secretary Wharton delivered to the British minister this afternoon the reply of this government to Lord Salisbury's note declining to renew the modus vivendi. The reply reiterates the position of this government and insists on a renewal of the modus vivendi of 1891 for the coming season. It is understood that Sir Julian Paunceforte cabled the entire text of the note to Lord Salisbury this evening.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Events That Have Led Up to the Present Dispute Between this Country and England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--The Bering Sea situation at the present time is regarded as almost precisely what it was prior to the agreement upon the modus vivendi of a year ago. It was fixed upon then so late in the season as to be practically ineffective, and the impression prevails that Great Britain now is pursuing dilatory tactics with the same end in view.

The whole trouble as to jurisdiction over Bering Sea is one of long standing. In September, 1821, before the transfer of the Alaskan Territory to the United States, the Russian government issued a ukase in which were the following provisions:

"First--The pursuits of commerce, whaling and fishing and of all other industry, on all islands, ports and gulfs, including the whole of the northwest coast of America, beginning from Bering's strait to 51 degrees of north latitude; also from the Alaskan Islands to the eastern coast of Siberia, as well as along the Kurilo Islands from Bering's strait to the south cape of the Island of Urap, viz., to 45 degrees 50 minutes northern latitude, are exclusively granted to Russian subjects.

"Second--It is therefore prohibited to all foreign vessels not only to land on the coasts and islands belonging to Russia, as stated above, but also to approach them within less than 100 Italian miles. The transgressor's vessel is subject to confiscation, along with the whole cargo."

By this ukase the exclusive dominion claimed by Russia on the American continent was pushed some 250 miles to the south, as far as Vancouver Island. Upon receiving communication of the ukase the British and United States governments at once objected to the ex-

tension of the territorial claim and to the assertion of maritime jurisdiction. In view of this fact it has been claimed that the position of the United States was untenable in holding that Bering sea is a closed sea.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY DESIRES. In a letter from Secretary Blaine to the British minister, dated December 17, 1890, is an interesting paragraph bearing upon this very point. It is as follows:

"The repeated assertions that the government of the United States demands that the Bering sea be pronounced mare clausum are without foundation. The government has never claimed it and never desired it. It expressly disavows it. At the same time the United States does not lack abundant authority, according to the ablest exponents of international law, for holding a small section of the Bering sea for the protection of the fur seals. Controlling a comparatively restricted area of water for that one specific purpose is by no means the equivalent of declaring the sea, or any part thereof, mare clausum. Nor is it by any means so serious an obstruction as Great Britain assumes to make in the South Atlantic, nor so groundless an interference with the common law of the sea as is maintained by British authority to-day in the Indian ocean."

At an earlier point in the same letter Secretary Blaine wrote as follows: "The United States desires only such control over a limited extent of the waters in the Bering Sea, for a part of each year, as will be sufficient to insure the protection of the fur seal fisheries already injured, possibly to an irreparable extent, by the intrusion of Canadian vessels, sailing with the encouragement of Great Britain and protected by her flag. The gravest wrong is committed when (as in many instances the case) American citizens, refusing obedience to the laws of their own country, have gone into partnership with the British flag and engaged in the destruction of the seal fisheries which belong to the United States. So general, so notorious and so shamelessly avowed has this practice become that last season, according to the report of the American Consul at Victoria, when the intruders assembled at Unalakleet on the Fourth of July, previous to entering Bering Sea, the day was celebrated in a patriotic and spirited manner by the American citizens, who at the time were protected by the British flag in their violation of the laws of their own country."

The suggestion made by Lord Salisbury as to the establishment of a zone around Pribilof Islands, within which the fisheries shall be restricted, as regarded by the state department as so impracticable as to reach almost to a point of absurdity.

In one of his letters to the British minister Mr. Blaine made use of these words:

"It is perfectly clear that if your claim for British vessels to kill seals within ten miles of the Pribilof Islands, directly after the mothers are delivered of their young, should be granted, the Bering sea would swarm with vessels engaged in sealing--not 40 or 50, as now, but many hundreds, through the summer months. If that privilege should be given to Canadians they would certainly, as matter of common right, be thrown open to citizens of the United States. The seal fisheries, which require an area of from 40 to 50 miles from the islands, on all sides, to secure food for their young, would be slaughtered by hundreds of thousands, and in a brief space of time there would be no seals in the Bering sea."

THE ENGLISH POSITION.

With reference to a suggestion as to restrictions that Great Britain might be willing to make to protect the seal fisheries, a letter was received from Sir Julian Paunceforte on June 9, 1890. It is interesting at the present crisis and reads as follows:

"It is entirely beyond the power of Her Majesty's government to exclude British or Canadian ships from any portion of the high seas, even for an hour, without legislative sanction. Her Majesty's government have always been willing, without pledging themselves to details on the questions of area and date, to carry on negotiations, hoping thereby to come to some arrangement for such a close season as is necessary in order to preserve the seal species from extinction, but the provisions of such an arrangement would always require legislative sanction so that the measures thereby determined may be enforced."

It is the almost unanimous opinion of officials who have had to deal with this question that the attitude assumed by Great Britain in regard to the modus vivendi is untenable. It is safe to say that unless the modus vivendi is renewed and unless the United States goes back on the attitude taken all along, orders will be issued to the revenue marine vessels to capture all sealers, who may be regarded as poachers. This may lead to some serious complications and it is generally admitted that the situation at the present time is a really critical one. If, as it has been claimed, all that Great Britain desires in the matter is to have a vessel seized in order that a perfect test case may be brought before the United States Supreme Court, she is very likely to have her wish satisfied. Such claim, however, is anything but consistent with the protest that Sir Julian Paunceforte made on June 14, 1890.

A SHORT SESSION.

The House Adjourns Out of Respect to the Memory of Representative Kendall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--In his prayer this morning the chaplain feelingly referred to the death of Representative Kendall, of Kentucky.

After Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, had given notice that he would to-morrow call up for consideration the free wool bill, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, announced to the house the death of his colleague, Mr. Kendall, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Resolutions and Memorials--The Debate Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--Among the papers presented by the vice president and referred were the following:

Report of the chief of engineers of the army as to mining debris in California.

Mr. Squire presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of Port Townsend, state of Washington, setting forth the grievous hardships to their fishermen, in which the present status of the Bering seal negotiations were depriving

them of the rights and privileges which they enjoy in the north Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Higgins called the attention of the committee on foreign relations to a resolution offered by him some time since on the subject of the Nicaragua canal. He desired now to have it referred to that committee.

Mr. Morgan said that the committee on foreign relations really considered itself fully instructed in the matter by the resolutions which he himself had offered.

Mr. Higgins resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Stanford introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on finance, to fix the duty on opium at \$5 a pound. The calendar was then taken up.

Bills were acted on as follows: Joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement. Laid aside without action.

To prohibit the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians residing upon reservations. Passed.

Appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at Spokane Falls, Washington.

Appropriating \$275,000 for the construction of two United States revenue cutters for service on the great lakes passed.

At 2 o'clock the pure food bill was taken up as the "unfinished business" the question being on Mr. Coke's amendment to strike out sections 7 and 8.

Mr. Faulkner moved to amend the seventh section by striking out the words "that every person manufacturing or exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser any drug or article of food" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "that every person who manufactures for shipment and delivers for transportation from any state or territory or to any other state or territory any drug or article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers to a purchaser any drug or article of food received from a state or territory other than the state or territory in which he exposes for sale, or delivers said drug or article of food and which article is in the original unbroken package," shall furnish samples, etc.

The amendment was agreed to--Mr. Paddock saying that it was quite acceptable to him and was an improvement on the original phraseology. The vote was then taken on Mr. Coke's motion to strike out sections 7 and 8, and the motion was rejected, yeas 19, nays 31.

Mr. Hawley was the only Republican who voted aye, and Messrs. Cockrell and Faulkner, the only Democrats who voted no.

When vote was about to be taken on the passage of the bill when it was suggested that, as it had been amended so extensively, it should be granted before being voted on. It was therefore ordered printed.

The senate then went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened a message from the house announcing the death of Mr. Kendall was presented. Mr. Blackburn offered the usual resolutions of respect and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Pasco, Hansbrough, Chilton, Warren and Gibson of Md., to represent the senate at the funeral, and the senate adjourned.

Funeral of Representative Kendall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--Funeral services over the body of Representative Kendall will be held at 12:15 o'clock to-morrow at his late residence in this city. The dead man was a Methodist, and the service will be very simple. The Kentucky delegation will accompany the remains to the station. The congressional committee and wife and son will then take the 2 o'clock train over the Chesapeake & Ohio road for Kentucky, the place of interment being at West Liberty, a mountain town twenty-five miles from a railroad.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Investigation Into its Enforcement by the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 8.--The subcommittee of the house committee on labor to-day began investigation into the subject of the eight hour law, and in what manner, and to what extent the law has been evaded and disregarded by those charged with its enforcement, as well as to whether any convict labor is used by the government in the construction of public buildings. General Casey, of the engineer corps, believed that the present law should be continued in force, and that its effect would be beneficial to all portions of the country. No convict labor was employed in any work under his charge, and had not been to his knowledge for years. Sometimes the men worked over eight hours per day, but they did it willingly, and were paid extra for the overtime.

Commodore Fuller, chief of the ordinance department, said he never worked his men more than eight hours except in an emergency, and he added that there had always been an emergency since he had been in the navy department. [Laughter.] There had been the Itata matter, the Chilean war, besides hurried work to get armament and batteries ready for ship builders, so that they could not assert that the government delayed their work. The commodore said he divided the men in navy yards between the two political parties as far as possible.

MR. SPRINGER BETTER.

Hopes Entertained that he will Recover. His Mind Clear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--The condition of Mr. Springer is better and his physicians are now of opinion that if he holds till to-morrow what he has gained to-day, he will be on the road to convalescence. He takes nourishment and his pulse and temperature are normal. His physicians consider that he is better than at any time during his illness. Of course he is very weak and prostrate, but he has shaken off the delirium and coma which prevailed and his mind is now clear.

Rain and the Called Up Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--Commissioner Raum has sent to Secretary Noble a letter in reply to the letter of the Secretary in relation to pensions called up upon the status slips of members of Congress, found complete by the examiners, briefed and sent forward for allowance. He says he made search for this evil as soon as it was suspected and applied the remedy as soon as it was detected. The cases called upon congressional slips were not considered under the rule established by the completed files order, but contrary to it.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN

Evidently Preparing to Get his Hands Full of Fight.

HE ACCEPTS CORBETT'S DEFT

And in the Meantime What Has Become With the Arrangement with Mitchell--John L. Sets a Date for Corbett and Invites all the Other "Bluffers" to Lay on MacDuff--Mitchell Says his Ultimatum Meant Business--A Mixed Up Affair.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 8.--In reply to the challenge issued by Corbett, John L. Sullivan has sent the following to his backer, Charley Johnson:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 8.

Charley Johnson, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Cover Corbett's forfeit. Fight to take place last week in August or first week in September, in a club offering the largest purse. The winner to take the entire purse, Marquis of Queensbury rules, ten thousand outside bet, or as much more as they will bet as per my challenge. First come, first served. Also cover all bluffers' money for any match in the same space of time. Answer quick, West Hotel, here. Regards to Harrison and self. (Signed) JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

[The above telegram was in response to letters Corbett sent to Sullivan and Mitchell, expressing a desire to meet both fighters, at any time, anywhere and on any terms.]

MITCHELL AND SLAVIN

Say the Ultimatum Was in Earnest--Let Sullivan Put Up or Shut Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.--Charley Mitchell and Frank Slavin were seen this morning by a representative of the Associated Press and asked their intentions in regard to Sullivan's reply to Mitchell's ultimatum. Mitchell seemed nonplussed and asked the interviewer as to the best course possible.

"My ultimatum presented my case precisely," he said. "My money is up and now we wait for Sullivan to put up his money. I am ready to fight Sullivan at any time. There is no reason why this newspaper talk should be continued. I am determined to fight."

Slavin said: "Let Sullivan put up the money. Mine is posted." The pugilists left Buffalo for Toronto to-day.

TED WANTS TO FIGHT

Fitzsimmons, But It May Not Be a Go for Various Reasons.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 8.--The news cabled from London last night that Ted Pritchard was willing to fight Fitzsimmons in America in ten weeks caused much interest among sporting men and the general public here.

The negotiations for a match between Sullivan and Mitchell may interfere somewhat with a fight between Pritchard and Fitzsimmons, but if the big match is not made, the middle weights will surely meet next fall if not sooner. Jimmy Carroll, speaking for Fitzsimmons, said to-day: "Bob is ready to meet Pritchard at any time. He will talk business and make a match whenever he is ready, but it is my judgment that it would be profitable to wait until next mardi gras."

Flouring Mill Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, O., March 8.--At Mount Ephraim, eleven miles east of this place, the large flouring mill of Garrett & McVicker, together with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire at a late hour last night. The loss is placed at \$6,000; insured for \$4,000, the following companies carrying the risks: Sandusky, \$1,000; Knoxville, \$1,000; Seneca county, \$500; American, of Philadelphia, \$750; Reserve, of Cleveland, \$750. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Ex-Senator Lot M. Smith Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.--Ex-Senator and ex-Representative Lot M. Smith, a venerable and noted Ohio politician, died here to-day, aged seventy. He took a conspicuous part and was a member of the Charleston convention of 1890, taking the Douglas side in the split. He was also an associate of the late United States Senator George H. Pendleton in the Ohio legislature. Suitable resolutions were adopted by that body.

A Veteran of 1812 Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BECKLEY SPRINGS, W. VA., March 8.--Major Isaiah Buck died at his residence in this county to-day. He was born in 1798, and was nearly ninety-five years of age. He was the oldest person in this county, and was a pensioner of the 1812 war.

Fred Hoffman Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUEBENVILLE, O., March 8.--Fred Hoffman, foreman in W. L. Sharp & Son's foundry, died this morning after a short illness, in his forty-ninth year. He was well known in Wheeling, where he resided for years.

New Jersey Elections.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 8.--Indications point to the election of the regular Democratic ticket, with John B. Jackson for mayor.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 8.--The Republicans won in the city. For mayor, Wescott, the Republican candidate, has 2,031 plurality.

Grand Duke of Hesse Dying.

BERLIN, March 8.--The Grand Duke of Hesse, who was stricken with paralysis two or three days ago, is dying.

Relief for Widows and Orphans.

LONDON, March 8.--The lord mayor of this city has opened a fund for the relief of the families of the New Foundland fishermen who lost their lives in the recent disaster off that coast.

River on a High.

MADRID, March 8.--The Guadalquivir river has risen seven metres, flooding the towns of Villanueva and Jansen, and causing an enormous amount of damage.

EXIT PROHIBITION.

The Iowa Law Practically Wiped Out. Local Option Law Adopted.

DES MOINES, IOWA, March 8.--The Iowa prohibition law was practically wiped out of existence to-day. The state senate this afternoon, by a vote of 37 to 22, adopted the Gatch bill, which allows county option, each community being given the right to settle the liquor question for itself by elections to take place not oftener than every five years. The matter can be brought up only on petition of one-fifth of the local voters. The senators this afternoon stood with a number of Democrats in passing the bill. There is little doubt that the measure will receive the approval of Governor Boise and become a statute.

MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION.

Alarming Rumors Denied by His Physician at a Late Hour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.--Alarming reports were in circulation to-night relative to the condition of Secretary Blaine, but Dr. Hyatt, his attending physician, said at a late hour to-night that the secretary was no worse than he was yesterday and that the doctor looked for an improvement in his condition to-morrow.

MORE CROOKEDNESS

Among Allegheny City Officials and Arrests May be Made.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 8.--Considerable excitement was occasioned in Allegheny this morning by the report that Chief of the Department of Public Works Murphy and Detective Henry Kohrman, James Steel and John Glenn had been arrested at the instances of the councilmanic auditing committee.

The report was untrue so far as the arrests were concerned. The information, however, may be made at any time. J. R. McKirdy, of the auditing committee, called upon Mayor Voegtli to make them to-day but the mayor refused to receive them until they had consulted the city solicitor. The charges will be based on the testimony of the accused at ex-Mayor Pearson's trial when they swore that they had frequently signed Mayor Pearson's name and drawn witness fees, which were afterwards placed in a pool and distributed among the detectives.

A CUT IN WAGES

That Looks Like the Entering Wedge for Further Reductions.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 8.--The action of Moorhead & Co., owners of the Vesuvius mills of Sharpsburg, in cutting the wages of their puddlers from \$5 50 to \$5 per ton, caused great surprise among manufacturers and workmen. It is looked upon as the opening wedge for a general reduction of the amalgamated scale next June. The Vesuvius is operated as a non-union mill, and the reduction was accepted without a struggle. John Moorhead, jr., gives as his reason for such a heavy cut that in order to remain a factor in the market it was necessary to do so, inasmuch as eastern manufacturers are putting iron into Pittsburgh at rates even lower than home manufacturers can compete with.

Practical Business Sense.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.--Gov. Flower has sent to the legislature a message upon pending measures, and in it occurred these words: "I have no sympathy with that immoderate concern for public interests which sees a bogey in every corporate enterprise of a public character. Nor do I approve that wholesale denunciation of men and motives with which a well meaning but shortsighted and hysterical press evidently considers it a duty to every great corporation, in an attempt to obtain municipal privileges."

Cleveland Men Have an Lining.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.--John Boyd Thatcher, world's fair commissioner, and once an ardent Cleveland man, but who became a Hill convert, was defeated last night for the presidency of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the leading political organization in the city, by Congressman Chas. Tracey, a Cleveland Democrat, by a vote of 78 to 9. It is reported that the next move will be to oust Mr. Thatcher from the presidency of the State League of Clubs.

A Negro Exodus.

HELENA, ARK., March 8.--The exodus of colored people from this part of the state to Oklahoma still continues. Already the negro population of this county has been visibly decreased by the emigration. Thirty families will leave here to-morrow for the land of promise, while others will follow as soon as they accumulate sufficient money to defray expenses. The poor crops and the hard times are the causes for the move.

Notable Horse Sales.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 8.--Miller and Sibley have sold to Mr. J. Malcomb B. Forbes, of Boston, a two-year old and a yearling filly by St. Dec, for ten thousand and five thousand dollars respectively. The two-year-old is out of a Nutwood mare, and the dam of the yearling is by Sultan. Miller and Sibley have also sold to A. Smith McCann, of Lexington, Ky., the Electioneer stallion, May King 2234, price \$12,000.

Terrific Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., March 8.--The people of Findlay, Ohio, were startled this afternoon by a terrific explosion which destroyed the nitro-glycerine magazine of the high explosive company near that place. A number of windows were broken in the city, and a farm house near the magazine was somewhat damaged, but no one was hurt.

Twenty-three Horses Burned.

DENVER, COLO., March 8.--A special from Pueblo, Col., says: The Dexter stables on Sixth street, run by Mansfield & Pollard, burned this morning. In all twenty-three horses were fatally burned. The origin of the fire is thought to have been incendiary. The insurance is small.

Despondent and Out of Work.

OKLAHOMA, NEB., March 8.--R. E. Granger, of Chicago, committed suicide here to-day by taking morphine. He was despondent because he was out of work.

GERMAN LABOR RIOTS.

The Socialists of Leipzig Create More Disturbances

BUT ARE SCATTERED BY POLICE

Without Bloodshed--The Parnell Irish Fund--Secretary Foster to Sail for Home To-day--The Austrian Currency Conference--Massacre During a Wedding Procession--One Accidental Death Results in a Bloody Fight--Other Foreign News

BERLIN, March 8.--A dispatch received here this morning from Leipzig, states that the discontent among the large number of unemployed workmen in that city is spreading. There is no doubt that the fight between the moderate and extreme socialists has much to do with the personal troubles. The young party of socialists are outspoken in their support of demonstrations while the moderates deprecate any attempt at violence and urge the workmen to take no part in overt acts against the constituted authorities. The quarrels between the two factions grows in bitterness. In Leipzig, the extremists find many supporters and it is believed that unless repressive measures are taken and taken at once, trouble will follow the agitation now being carried on. The agitators find good ground among the unemployed in which to sow the seed of discontent and among the workmen there is a feeling that the government is entirely responsible for the sufferings they are undergoing. This may be true in a measure, but trade conditions have much, if not more, to do with the present troubles.

On Sunday last several hundred of the workmen attempted to hold meetings, at which some of the speakers denounced the government and called upon the workmen to assert their manhood and force the authorities to do something to relieve their distress. The raid of the city was, of course, present, and no little disorder was manifested, but the police found no difficulty in breaking up the meetings, and quiet was soon restored.

The socialist agitators continued their arguments whenever the occasion offered in beer shops and other places where the unemployed congregated, and finally it was determined to attempt to hold a meeting to-day in the market place. Consequently a large number of men out of work gathered at the place designated, many of them attending simply because they had nothing else to do and not because they desired to defy the authorities. Several speeches had been made when a large force of mounted police appeared and ordered the crowd to disperse. There was some little threat of resistance, and a few of the leaders called on the men not to be driven by the hirelings of the emperor, but the crowd manifested no great desire to bring about a collision and the police had little trouble in clearing the market place.

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

An Accidental Killing Causes a Bloody Fight During a Wedding Procession.

CETTINGE, MONTENEGRO, March 8.--At Kolashin, a town in the frontier of Albania, forty Albanians who were escorting a wedding procession, met a number of Montenegrins.

As the Montenegrins were passing the wedding party several of the Albanians who were armed with rifles fired a feu de joie. Unfortunately one of the weapons had been unwittingly loaded with a ball cartridge and one of the Montenegrins was shot.

Though it was clearly apparent that the shooting was entirely accidental, the comrades of the wounded man were infuriated. They were armed and without hesitation they poured a volley into the wedding party, killing and wounding nineteen of them.

The dispatch does not state the fate of the bride and groom. The affair has caused intense excitement and it is thought that further trouble will follow.

The Parnell Fund.

LONDON, March 8.--Writs issued by a French tribunal at the instance of Mr. Justin McCarthy have been served upon Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Joseph Edward Kenny and Mrs. Parnell, calling upon them to withdraw the objections they lodged some time ago with the Paris banking firm of Monroe & Co., prohibiting that house from paying to Mr. McCarthy the funds belonging to the Irish Parliamentary party, of which the late Mr. Parnell was one of the trustees. The Dublin Independent (Parnellite) says that a decision will probably be obtained declaring the funds are the property of the National League.

Mr. Foster to Sail To-day.

LONDON, March 8.--The Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the United States treasury, left Waterloo station on the express train which left for Southampton at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon. He will embark to-morrow morning for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, the same vessel on which he came to England.

Outrages by Students.

PARIS, March 8.--Seventy students of the agricultural college at Guignon, near Versailles, armed with stout endgels, to-day made a raid upon the village. In the course of their depredations they even invaded cottages, beating the occupants and smashing windows.

French Miners Strike.

PARIS, March 8.--The miners in the Carmaux district in the Department of Tarn have struck for an increase of wages.

Weather Forecast for the Day.

For West Virginia, warmer, fair Wednesday, west winds.

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